

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW TEXAN PARAJULUS.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

In a collection of diplopods sent to me for identification by Mr. John J. Davis of the U. S. Entomological Laboratory at LaFayette, Ind., was a specimen of an undescribed species of *Parajulus* taken by J. D. Mitchell at Victoria, Texas, on Nov. 30, 1915, and reared to maturity at LaFayette. This form is described below.

Parajulus ligifer, sp. nov.

Male.—Body in general brown; a row of black spots over the repugnatorial glands along each side and a middorsal longitudinal black line; above level of the pores each segment is brown over the telescoped portion, darker elsewhere, the darker portion geminate transversely and irregularly by a light band. Anal scutum and valves blackish. Antennae blackish. Head dusky above, pale below level of eyes. Vertigial sulcus obscure or absent; a curved sulcus from the inner angle of each eye to a setigerous foveola and the two foveolae connected by a sulcus or furrow slightly curved dorsad. Eye-patch subtriangular with the dorsal angle acute and the others obtuse; sides convex. Ocelli in nine transverse series; e. g., 12, 11, 10, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, a total of seventy-eight. First dorsal plate long, lower margin straight; deeply margined below but with no other distinct sulci or striae other than the margining one on each side. Second and succeeding segments deeply longitudinally striate below. No longitudinal stria at level of pore. Repugnatorial pore moderately large; in line with the deeply impressed segmental suture which is strongly curved about it. Anal tergite with tip acute, straight, and much exceeding the valves. Inner border of the latter not at all raised, transversely striate. Mandibular stipes not excavated, strongly angularly produced ventrad, the lower angle almost attaining the level of the labral margin of head. First legs strongly enlarged as usual; the penult article long and straight, not at all curved, the inner face flat. Second coxae greatly enlarged in the usual way, produced ventrad in a linguiform process which is straight, narrowed gradually distad but with the distal angles slightly flaring. In the general character

of the gonopods pertaining to the group embracing *victorianus* and *zakiwanus* Chamb., but obviously different in details of form from those species. Anterior plate of first gonopods straight, broadly oblong, distally rounded. Posterior division of anterior gonopods more strongly chitinous and blade-like, glabrous; narrowed strongly above base; at distal third abruptly geniculate. Posterior gonopods very broad curved blades which overlap at their apices, the latter rounded and entire, not bifid as in *victorianus*. Number of segments in type, fifty-four. Length, near 40 mm.

Type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge.